

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, etc.

DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy with showers. Temp. 46-57 (F-31). Tomorrow's forecast...

27,384

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1971

Established 1887

U.S. Conducting heaviest Raids in Laos, Cambodia

AIGON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The United States is conducting the heaviest bombing campaign of the war over Laos and Cambodia in its effort to force Hanoi to make accommodations...

Weekly Toll Up: 61 GI Deaths

AIGON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—U.S. Command said today that 50 Americans were killed in action in Vietnam last week, the highest toll since 65 in the week ending Nov. 8...

Rogers Sees No Escalation of Air War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that the United States had no intention of escalating its air war over Cambodia or Laos...

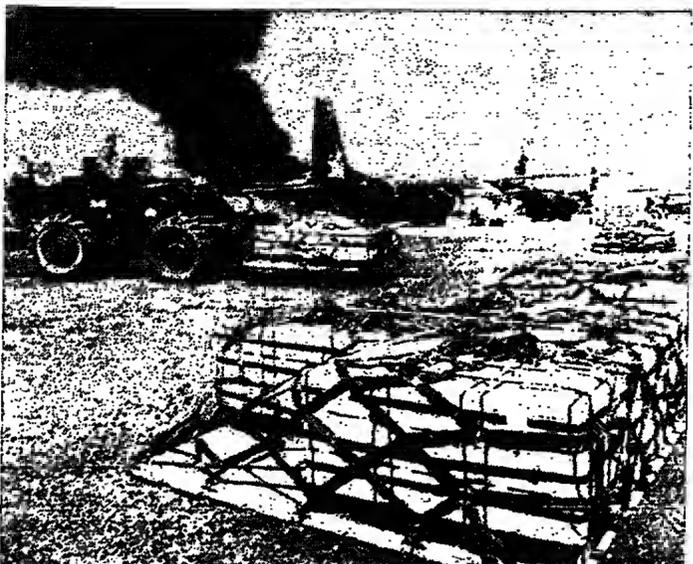
Rogers, following a three-hour briefing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the administration was waiting to ask Congress to relax its position on the use of ground troops and advisers on Cambodia...

No Violation Seen appeared to have satisfied committee members that the so far did not violate the terms of the Cooper-Church amendment of last year, prohibiting the use of advisers for ground troops in Cambodia...

U.S. Special Forces Troops Prepare to Quit S. Vietnam

AIGON, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—American commando-style Green Beret troops are pulling out of Vietnam after years of counter-insurgency operations in remote border jungles...

Special Forces camps kept a constant check on Communist infiltration into South Vietnam and the Green Berets struck out and sabotage and spy missions into North Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia...



TO THE FRONT LINES—Pallets of ammunition wait to be loaded on Air Force transport planes at Than Son Nhut airport, near Saigon, for delivery to Cambodia...

GIs to Wear Mufti, Checking Aid Deliveries in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 28 (NYT)—The U.S. military teams that will move through Cambodia to check on use of American military aid will travel in civilian clothes with instructions to remain out of combat areas...

Nationalized Firms Facing Cuts in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Britain's Conservative government, mapping out its spending for the next four years, today announced plans to cut back heavily on the socialist programs of the Labor administration...

GM Reports Record Deficit

DETROIT, Jan. 28—General Motors Corp., showing the scars of its recent ten-week strike, reported today that it lost \$135 million in the last three months of 1970...

Appeal for Cooperation Quit Stalling Detente, Brandt Challenges East

BONN, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany today challenged the leaders of Communist East Germany to stop trying to undermine his policy of seeking detente with Eastern Europe...



Willy Brandt addressing parliament yesterday.

At the three-day congress in Dusseldorf that ended yesterday, the opposition Christian Democrats criticized Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik as being too hasty...

Nixon Generous As Congressman Takes the Floor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—President Nixon awarded Rep. Hastings Keith, R., Mass., a White House chair yesterday after it collapsed under the congressman's weight during breakfast in the state dining room...

Egypt Finds Israeli Response Discouraging But Talks Go On

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The Middle East peace efforts of UN mediator Gounar V. Jarring, received a check today, with Egypt expressing discouragement at Israel's reaction to its six-point peace proposals...

Mock Air Raids

CAIRO, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Egyptian Ministry of the Interior today announced that mock air raids would be carried out throughout the nation during the weekend and asked citizens to conform to blackout rules...

Reds Step Up Harassment, Delay Traffic From Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (NYT)—In the East-West contest over Berlin, the Communists today intensified their harassment of access on the isolated city's vulnerable lifelines with the West...

S. Africa Says Cleric Urged Guerrilla War; He Gets Bail

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—The Anglican dean of Johannesburg, held by security police for eight days, was released on bail today after being charged with helping to distribute pamphlets calling for guerrilla warfare in southern Africa...



FREE ON BAIL—The Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Gonville French-Beytagh (center), is surrounded by friends as he leaves a magistrate's court after being released on bail. At right is Bishop Leslie Stradling.

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Crowds Cheer Gen. Amin

New Ugandan Leader Frees 55 Prisoners, Ousts Cabinet

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—Uganda's new leader, Gen. Idi Amin, today freed 55 political prisoners, dismissed the cabinet of ousted President Milton Obote and clamped a temporary ban on political activities as he consolidated his position after Monday's military coup.



Maj. Gen. Idi Amin

ment of a sister republic," a government statement said. The statement said the Tanzanian government's decision did not imply any intervention by Tanzania in the internal affairs of Uganda.

Simultaneous Talks in Libya

Oil Firms' Price Offer Starts Hard Bargaining in Tehran

TEHRAN, Jan. 28 (WP)—Hard bargaining over increased oil prices began in earnest today between six Persian Gulf producers and international companies, thanks to a delicate compromise designed to isolate the radically inflationary demands of Algeria, Libya and Venezuela.

for purely regional talks, the communiqué expressed happiness that the companies "now understood the advantages, reasons and logic of discussing matters involving the countries around the Persian Gulf."

From the airstrip, Gen. Amin, with an escort of armored personnel carriers, drove to a dramatic confrontation with cabinet ministers of the ousted regime in the white-stone Parliament building.

One member of Mr. Obote's cabinet, Interior Minister Basil Bataringaya, was brought to the meeting in an army jeep under armed guard.

The general shook hands with some of them and then read a prepared statement that said: "You need not fear for your safety since the new government is more interested in uniting Ugandans than anything else."

They could go home, the general said, but without their official limousines and bodyguards.

Tanzania Backs Obote
DAR ES SALAM, Tanzania, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—The Tanzanian government said here tonight that it continued to regard Mr. Obote as president of Uganda.

deliberate way can have no right to mercy." Mr. Ibrahim, addressing a press conference in Algiers, described the five hanged men as leaders of the plot against President Sekou Touré and his government.

Robert Lambotte wrote in the paper that there had been only five officially reported executions and added: "Contrary to what has been written, there have been no public executions."

Vatican Plea
VATICAN CITY, Jan. 28 (AP)—The head of the Vatican's Peace and Justice Commission today called upon Guinea to grant clemency to scores of persons sentenced to death on charges of plotting against the government.

This fabulous holiday spot has everything—magnificent beaches, rare air, superb hotels and restaurants, all sports, beautiful gardens, a luxurious casino with nightclub, concerts and roulette...

Suspicion Grows That West Misplayed Cards on Berlin

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Western allies played a major card when they decided to make West Berlin a test case of Soviet intentions. The move was a very difficult situation in superpower relations these days and it doesn't augur well for a quick Berlin settlement.

The danger this time, however, is that Berlin doesn't stand alone. A European security conference and the West German Ostpolitik have all been linked to it, and the Soviet Union whippersnappers in the background that it preparations for the security conference don't get off the ground, a very difficult situation could be created.

It was, therefore, a calculated risk. Why Brandt to make his Ostpolitik a Berlin agreement. It was based on the firm conviction—which he repeated to the French during his visit here this week—that Moscow wants and economically needs improved ties with Bonn enough to cede some ground in Berlin.

The allied powers had already made a Berlin agreement a precondition for moving into active preparation for the Soviet-pushed security conference. At the December NATO meeting in Brussels, the stakes were even tipped slightly when it was decided that "progress" in other talks, such as SALT, would also be an indication that the Russians really wanted a security conference. But Berlin remained the minimum without which—and here the allies picked up the Soviet refrain—the European situation would only degenerate.

A Berlin agreement became so important in the détente strategy that French President Georges Pompidou felt obliged to say on Jan. 4 that the problem was being "exaggerated." The Russians immediately put out feelers to see if the allies, particularly the French, were backing off a little on Berlin. The answer was negative.

After Long, Cold Delays
Berlin Autobahn Users Adapt To Communist Harassment
HELMSTEDT, West Germany, Jan. 28 (AP)—Those who travel the tenuous autobahn links to isolated West Berlin are on the cutting edge of the Iron Curtain and have come to accept with a kind of bitter resignation the East German harassment of traffic.

He had waited an hour and a half in the newest East German interruption of road traffic. Standing with his shoulders hunched against a driving rain beside his truck loaded with canned vegetables, he faced a strict check by the East Germans, payment of road fees, the 110-mile trip and more checks on the other end.

Nothing to Say
One anxious wife dragged her husband back into their car rather than have him talk to a newsmen. "We have nothing to say about this whole situation and don't take our license plate number," she implored.

Brandt Asks For Support
MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, said tonight that the Bonn government's "interference in the affairs of West Berlin... is a glaring contradiction to its assurances about its intentions to contribute to the solution of the West Berlin question."

Some West Germans do blame Bonn politicians. "Why do they have to make a big production out of some political meeting in West Berlin?" asked one driver. "But that doesn't excuse this waiting they make us do and they are Germans over there—Germans; it makes you ashamed."

News Analysis

Suspicion Grows That West Misplayed Cards on Berlin

By James Goldsborough
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FROZEN IN SNOW—The gilt of a victorious warrior, the grimace of a vanquished ogre stare stiffly from their snow figures at the Sapporo snow festival. The two creatures, from a Japanese fairy tale, belong to one of the 186 sculptures made for the festival.

Asks Congress for Reforms

Nixon Trying to End Draft, Have Volunteer Army by '73

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—President Nixon today pledged to make every endeavor to end the armed forces' draft by midsummer of 1973 as he urged Congress to enact reforms to bring the nation closer to an all-volunteer army.

Senate Confirms Morton for Post
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Senate confirmed today President Nixon's nomination of former Republican chairman Rogers C. B. Morton as the new secretary of the interior.

S. Africa Says Cleric Urged Guerrilla War; He Gets Bail
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28 (AP)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew visited former President Harry S. Truman for about 25 minutes today and reported that Mr. Truman, 86, "looked wonderful" and was "in good spirits."

Resort Hotel At Ibiza Faces Unwanted Boom
IBIZA, Spain, Jan. 28 (AP)—Because the Air Ministry considered it dangerous to air traffic, a luxury, ten-story, still-uncompleted hotel will be blown up at this Balearic Islands resort tomorrow.

Quintuplets Born To French Couple
GRENOBLE, France, Jan. 28 (AP)—A 29-year-old grade-school teacher gave birth today to quintuplets, three boys and two girls. Three of the children were described as robust, and the two others as "fragile." The babies weighed about 22 pounds each.

Connolly Note Slated
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—The Senate Finance Committee will vote next Tuesday on President Nixon's nomination of former Texas Gov. John Connolly as Treasury Secretary, committee chairman Russell Long announced.

U.S. Air Role In Highway-4 Battle Listed

But Command Keeps Some Data Secret

Saigon, Jan. 28 (NYT)—The U.S. command released a general summary today of U.S. involvement in the joint Cambodian-South Vietnamese operation to clear Highway-4, south of Phnom Penh last week. But it refused to provide a specific count of American bombing strikes or other air missions.

In addition to the U.S. Army aircraft, the command disclosed that U.S. Air Force jets, including B-52 bombers, had flown "less than 15 sorties a day."

It was the first time the command had given the general targets of B-52 missions flown in Cambodia.

About 60 flyers were involved in the operation, according to the command statement. In addition to 40 other U.S. Army communications workers who remained on the Cleveland.

When pressed for a more precise description of the American air activities during the operation, the command spokesman said: "Let's just say they were conducting air operations."

The phrase air operations replaced the term "air interdiction operation" last Monday when the command revealed that the American planes were providing direct bomb and gunfire support for allied troops in contact with the enemy.

A total of 59 U.S. airmen have been killed over Cambodia so far, the command spokesman said. Thirty-four died between May 1 and June 30, while American troops were fighting in Cambodia, and the other four were lost in the daily air missions over Cambodia since then, the spokesman said.

An Increase In Bombings

(Continued from Page 1)
that Highway-4 was now open to traffic, although he admitted that civilian traffic, including gasoline tanker trucks, have not yet traversed the road to replenish Phnom Penh's dwindling fuel supplies.

The U.S. command announced the loss of an F-100 fighter-bomber during a mission over Cambodia. It was the 19th plane lost in Cambodia since Jan. 24. Thirty-seven helicopters have been lost over the same period. The F-100 was the first aircraft loss of any type reported over Cambodia in the past two weeks.

In South Vietnam, three hand grenades ripped through a theater in coastal Binh Dinh Province last night, killing ten persons and wounding 49 others, South Vietnamese military headquarters here said.

WEATHER table with columns for location, time, and weather conditions.

While Remaining a Minority

House Liberals Make Gains In Appropriations Committee

By Richard L. Lyons
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Liberals gained but remained outnumbered as Democrats made appropriations yesterday to the House Appropriations Committee...

House Blacks Form Their Own Caucus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Their ranks growing and infused with a new spirit of activism, the 2 black members of the House have organized their own committee to represent the nation's 25 million blacks...

The new militancy among the blacks actually began in the last Congress with the arrival of Reps. Clay and Stokes. They stirred up the older blacks, who had generally operated alone, and the caucus was organized on an informal basis...

Caucus actions to date have included a boycott of President Nixon's State of the Union address and a demand for free television time for an address of their own on the grounds that Mr. Nixon sored problems of blacks...

Ground Staff Votes To Strike Lufthansa

FRANKFURT, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Ground personnel of the West German airline, Lufthansa, have voted strike for higher pay, a spokesman for the Public Service and Transport Workers Union said...

TEN-GALLONS THE MOST FAMOUS ENGLISH 'PUB' DRINK... 'FREDDY' 'KNUCKLES' VAN DORAN



EARLY AIR MAIL—A gaily colored balloon named Phebus takes to the sky, near the Eiffel Tower, to celebrate the centenary of the last balloon-mail flight during the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian War...

Apollo Countdown Is Smooth; Sunday Forecast Favorable

CAPE KENNEDY, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The countdown continued without a hitch past the midway point today and the Weather Bureau added to the wave of optimism by forecasting satisfactory conditions for Sunday afternoon's launch of Apollo-14 to the moon...

Manson Hits Lawyer, Is Dragged Out

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (AP)—Charles Manson was ejected from the penalty phase of the Sharon Tate murder trial today after he struck his attorney as they sat side by side at the counsel table...

Judge Quashes Jury's Report On Kent State

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28 (UPI)—A federal judge ruled today that a special grand jury acted illegally in returning a special report on the disturbances at Kent State University in which four students were shot to death...

U.S. Hashish Seizures Up 137 Pct. in 1970

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Myles J. Ambrose, commissioner of the Bureau of Customs, said yesterday that the bureau seized 3,819 pounds of hashish in 1970, a 137 percent increase over 1969...

Drugstore Drops Petty-Theft Case Against Udall

FAIRFAX, Va., Jan. 28 (AP)—Former Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall was cleared today of a charge of shoplifting after the store involved dropped the case...

\$8.5 Million Plane Vanished Jan. 8 F-111A, on Routine Flight, Disappears Over Louisiana

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 28 (UPI)—At 11:24 a.m. on Friday, Jan. 8, Lt. Col. Bruce D. Stocks, flying a sleek F-111A, which was painted two battle-camouflage colors of wavy green, checked in by radio...

GM Admits Delay On Pollution, Safety Devices

DETROIT, Jan. 28 (UPI)—General Motors officials admit that they are delaying plans previously announced for installing airbags and advanced anti-smog devices on new cars beginning with the 1973 models...

Detergent Ban Issued in Rome

ROME, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Mayor Clelio Darida joined colleagues in other Italian cities today by taking the law against detergents into his own hands...

Count on Canon

What? The Canon desk-top brain, Canola 1210 calculates in a split second. Silently. Accurately. Thanks to tiny ICs (integrated circuits)...

Canon 1210 calculator advertisement showing the device and listing international distributors.

The more you know about classic cars, the more you like the 1936 Rolls-Royce

Ballantine's Scotch Whisky advertisement featuring a bottle and a classic car.

OAS to Consider Charges Of Ecuador Against U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The permanent council of the Organization of American States called last night an urgent conference of foreign ministers to consider Ecuador's charges against the United States in their dispute over fishing rights.

With the United States abstaining in the 23-to-0 vote, the council called the ministerial conference for Saturday.

This was a defeat for the United States, which fought hard to dissuade the OAS from placing in a ministerial meeting the dispute with

Ecuador over recent seizures of 14 American tuna-fishing boats. In approving the Ecuadorian resolution for the emergency conference, the 23-nation council rejected, in effect, a U.S. proposal that the matter be referred instead to an inter-American peace-making committee.

'Coercion' Statement Eliminated
However, the United States hopes to persuade the ministerial conference to submit the fishing dispute to the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement and to avoid any other action implying condemnation of the United States.

Despite its defeat, the United States won the elimination from the resolution approved last night of a statement that the United States had used "coercive measures" against Ecuador in violation of the OAS Charter. The final text simply stated that the ministers would "deal with an urgent matter of common interest to the American states" which in Ecuador's opinion constitutes a charter violation.

Ecuador claims that the United States had violated the OAS charter by suspending military aid after the first of the 14 California-based boats were taken into custody by the Ecuadorian Navy.

Ecuador insists its action was lawful because of its claim of sovereignty over 200 miles of the Pacific off its shores for fishing purposes. The United States rejects this contention, shared by other Latin American countries but not all of them. The United States recognizes a 12-mile limit.

Decries From Other Meeting
Meanwhile, the insistence of Ecuador on convening the emergency OAS conference served again to detract the attention from an American foreign ministers' meeting here on political terrorism.

The ministers' meeting, which began Monday, is dealing with the drafting of a convention designed to discourage kidnapping of diplomats and other acts of political terrorism in the hemisphere.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, in a speech to the foreign ministers delivered in his name by Under Secretary of State John N. Irwin, urged that the proposed convention be open to non-American nations.

He noted that West German, British, Japanese and Swiss diplomats—in addition to U.S. and Latin American diplomats—have been victims of kidnapping.

3 More Boats Seized
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Ecuador has seized three more American tuna boats off its coast for a total of 17 since Jan. 11, the State Department said today.

The three vessels, reportedly seized some 55 miles off the coast of Ecuador, were taken to the port of Salinas where they probably will be released after paying heavy fines.



GOING HOME—Michael Winkler, the first known survivor of a documented case of rabies, celebrates his seventh birthday at a Lima, Ohio, hospital before being discharged.

Europe Body Acts Formally To Bar Greece

Athens Regime Faulted In Assembly Debate

STRASBOURG, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Council of Europe Assembly today eliminated Greece from the number of nations having the right to be represented in the multinational chamber.

The decision came during a debate at which the Athens military regime came under sharp criticism. The assembly membership thus dropped to 17.

French Gaullist delegate Edmond Neester sparked a controversy by criticizing the assembly for discussing Greece's internal situation. He said the Athens military leaders have "inherited a rotten regime" and had achieved various social and economic reforms.

Austrian Socialist Karl Czernetzki challenged Mr. Neester's remarks. He said Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini had condemned the regimes in Germany and Italy before coming to power as being rotten to justify their dictatorships.

Former Austrian Vice-Chancellor Bruno Pitterman said it was up to the Greek people alone to decide whether their situation was bad before the military seized power.

The Greek people, Mr. Pitterman said, can decide only if constitutional guarantees are reestablished. The assembly action changed in name but not in fact the existing situation. The Greek government had withdrawn from the Council of Europe in December, 1969, to protest the council's plans to cast Greece.

The Athens government had stopped sending the country's seven-member delegation to the assembly meetings even before the withdrawal. The Greek government nevertheless continues to take part in some council conventions and partial accords.

A report submitted to the assembly by Max Van Stoel, Dutch Socialist, said that the situation in Greece does not point up to an early re-establishment of democratic freedoms. He also attacked the resumption of America's arms shipments to Greece.

Chichester-Clark Defeats Rightists' Bid to Oust Him

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 28 (AP).—Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark early today defeated attempts by the extreme right wing of his ruling Unionist party to oust him.

A heated 12-hour debate in the provincial Parliament ended in rejection by 29 votes to seven of what amounted to a motion of no-confidence in the government's ability to maintain law and order.

Seven Unionist parliamentarians, including the Rev. Ian Paisley and former ministers William Craig and Harry West, put forward a motion condemning the government for its "consistent and deplorable failure to appreciate and adequately deal with the origins of subversion in the community."

The prime minister replied that he believed the British people "will stand solidly behind us in any confrontation with the IRA (Irish Republican Army) and similar bodies."

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The three vessels, reportedly seized some 55 miles off the coast of Ecuador, were taken to the port of Salinas where they probably will be released after paying heavy fines.

Tito Visit to Italy Expected Next Month

BELGRADE, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—President Tito is expected to visit Italy next month—carrying out a trip postponed in December.

The rescheduling of the visit, according to diplomatic sources, was cleared when Yugoslav officials welcomed a statement last week by Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro concerning friendly cooperation between their countries, based on principles of full recognition of independence and sovereignty.

Rome Traffic Police Out

ROME, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The 2,400 traffic policemen of Rome struck again today, for the second time this month, for more pay. Their absence, scheduled to last 48 hours, until midnight tomorrow, did not noticeably worsen the city's traffic today. National police took over traffic duties at key points.



PREMIER AND PEDICAB—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau enjoying Djakarta by day as he pedals a three-wheel pedicab during visit in Indonesia.

Colombo to Meet Pompidou Today On Europe Unity

PARIS, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—President Georges Pompidou and Italian Premier Enrico Colombo will discuss the future of Europe as a united political and economic force here tomorrow.

The Franco-Italian summit is particularly significant because it immediately follows crucial discussions here between the French president and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

After impressing on West Germany that proposed European economic and monetary union can be achieved only in stages, the French hopes to enlist Italian support for their stand.

The results of the talks between Mr. Pompidou and the West German and Italian leaders are expected to steer negotiations at the Common Market's ministerial council meeting in Brussels next month.

Mr. Colombo is coming to Paris on his first visit abroad since assuming the Italian premiership last summer. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Aldo Moro and other senior officials.

Reggio Violence, Strike Continue

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Fighting between police and hands of rock-throwing strikers erupted in a dozen parts of this southern Italian city today. Public services were paralyzed for the eighth straight day by a general strike.

The violence and strikes stemmed from demands that Reggio Calabria be named capital of a new administrative region instead of the rival city of Catanzaro.

Police moved hundreds of reinforcements into the city today, including some officers manning armored cars. Government sources in Rome said this indicated that Premier Enrico Colombo was determined to crush what amounted to a revolt against the government.

At his first convention in Naples in 1948, the party defined itself as "social but not Socialist, national but not nationalistic." Today, it stands for cold-war anti-Communism, professes to support the Italian armed forces and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and shows open sympathy for the governments of Spain and Greece.

The old Fascist anti-Semitism has gone; the party is anti-Arab in its assessments of the Middle East conflict.

Corporate Union Urged
In domestic politics, the party stresses the law-and-order theme and advocates revival of "corporatism," a nebulous system of state-dominated labor-management bodies that never really worked under Mussolini.

Mr. Almirante, a wiry 55-year-old deputy and former newspaperman, asserted that Communist strong-arm squads all over Italy "have only two targets—the Italian state and us."

The Communist party is the second strongest Italian political force after the Christian Democrats, who have been in power without interruption since the war. More than a fourth of the voters back the Communists in every election.

The deep divisions among the Christian Democrats favor the Communists' bid for power. Some of the Christian Democratic factions support collaboration with the Communists, causing deepening malaise among the moderates. New Order, a rightist youth movement that may have a couple of thousand members and plays with neo-Nazi ideologies and syncretism, has rejoined the party after going its own way for some years.

Formally, the movement belongs to the democratic system, for which it expresses contempt. It has 24 deputies in the 630-member Chamber of Deputies and 13 senators in the 322-seat upper house, representing constituencies throughout the nation. The party advanced in administrative elections last June, polling 12 percent of the vote, as against 4.3 percent in the preliminary elections in May, 1968.

The party claims a card-carrying membership of 400,000 and says that 30 percent are under the age of 20.

The neo-Fascist party runs a labor movement, the Italian Confederation of National Labor Syndicates, which claims a million members in a labor force of 20 million.

Italy's three major labor movements, which include Communist and non-Communist unions with a membership of five million, refuse to sit at the bargaining table with the neo-Fascist organization in talks with management or the government.

In 1962, it was made a crime to organize the Fascist party or "pursue its anti-democratic aims." Anyone who publicly extols the exploits, principle, facts or methods of Fascism "is liable to five years' imprisonment."

The party is accused by its adversaries of fostering—none too secretly—the combative ultra-rightists. The party certainly does not condemn the neo-Fascist squads that are making sorties almost daily and are recruiting among the young.

Italian officials estimate that no more than 5,000 youths are active members of neo-Fascist squads. But the experts fear that the movement may grow unless the state asserts its authority and curbs all violence.

In Answer to Militant Left

Rightist Extremists in Italy Seek Power in the Streets

ROME (NYT).—From Milan to Messina, squads of young rightist extremists—the latest model of neo-Fascism—are bursting onto the Italian scene the way the ultra-leftist urban guerrillas did about three years ago.

These days, the Italian Communist party, the strongest in the West, obstinately abhors political violence as "adventurism," although the unions that it controls often use strong-arm tactics in labor disputes and a growing youth group outside the party apparatus often parades with steel bars and bicycle chains, shoot jagged marbles at policemen with slings, plant plastic bombs and sometimes—as in the troubles in Reggio Calabria—build barricades.

In late January, the Communist party announced a broad "anti-Fascist action" throughout the country to stamp out neo-Fascist violence.

The radicals of the right wearing crash helmets and occasionally black shirts, rough up political adversaries with steel bars and bicycle chains, shoot jagged marbles at policemen with slings, plant plastic bombs and sometimes—as in the troubles in Reggio Calabria—build barricades.

The commando-type neo-Fascists, who have no qualms about flaunting some of the paraphernalia of the Mussolini era, make the old model parliamentary neo-Fascists appear a part of the establishment.

Giorgio Almirante, leader of the parliamentary neo-Fascist party, which calls itself the Italian Social Movement, said in a recent interview: "We don't want disorders, violence or civil war." He quickly added: "We don't think we have to submit to violence. We think we must defend ourselves."

In Mr. Almirante's Rome office, there is a large picture of Il Duce wearing a steel helmet, as well as a black standard from his last-stand "social republic."

At his first convention in Naples in 1948, the party defined itself as "social but not Socialist, national but not nationalistic." Today, it stands for cold-war anti-Communism, professes to support the Italian armed forces and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and shows open sympathy for the governments of Spain and Greece.

The old Fascist anti-Semitism has gone; the party is anti-Arab in its assessments of the Middle East conflict.

Corporate Union Urged
In domestic politics, the party stresses the law-and-order theme and advocates revival of "corporatism," a nebulous system of state-dominated labor-management bodies that never really worked under Mussolini.

Mr. Almirante, a wiry 55-year-old deputy and former newspaperman, asserted that Communist strong-arm squads all over Italy "have only two targets—the Italian state and us."

The Communist party is the second strongest Italian political force after the Christian Democrats, who have been in power without interruption since the war. More than a fourth of the voters back the Communists in every election.

The deep divisions among the Christian Democrats favor the Communists' bid for power. Some of the Christian Democratic factions support collaboration with the Communists, causing deepening malaise among the moderates. New Order, a rightist youth movement that may have a couple of thousand members and plays with neo-Nazi ideologies and syncretism, has rejoined the party after going its own way for some years.

Formally, the movement belongs to the democratic system, for which it expresses contempt. It has 24 deputies in the 630-member Chamber of Deputies and 13 senators in the 322-seat upper house, representing constituencies throughout the nation. The party advanced in administrative elections last June, polling 12 percent of the vote, as against 4.3 percent in the preliminary elections in May, 1968.

The party claims a card-carrying membership of 400,000 and says that 30 percent are under the age of 20.

The neo-Fascist party runs a labor movement, the Italian Confederation of National Labor Syndicates, which claims a million members in a labor force of 20 million.

Italy's three major labor movements, which include Communist and non-Communist unions with a membership of five million, refuse to sit at the bargaining table with the neo-Fascist organization in talks with management or the government.

In 1962, it was made a crime to organize the Fascist party or "pursue its anti-democratic aims." Anyone who publicly extols the exploits, principle, facts or methods of Fascism "is liable to five years' imprisonment."

The party is accused by its adversaries of fostering—none too secretly—the combative ultra-rightists. The party certainly does not condemn the neo-Fascist squads that are making sorties almost daily and are recruiting among the young.

Italian officials estimate that no more than 5,000 youths are active members of neo-Fascist squads. But the experts fear that the movement may grow unless the state asserts its authority and curbs all violence.

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كلدا من الاصل

Gomulka Seen Too Sick to Defend Self

Medical Bulletin Ends Speculation

By James Feron

WARSAW, Jan. 28 (NYT)—A medical report indicating a worsening of Wladyslaw Gomulka's condition ended growing speculation today that the former Communist party chief might seek to end himself at the forthcoming plenum.

He died late last night by the Polish news agency, the bulletin said that Mr. Gomulka, 66, was suffering from arteriosclerosis, but intensely in the areas of the heart and brain.

It said he was suffering from a stage of a brain disorder that had led to a loss of about a quarter of his vision. Pains and neuralgic pains in the spine have increased during the present illness.

The present state of health requires continued treatment," the report concluded. It was signed by Roman Goswinski, director of hospital of the Ministry of Health and Social Medicine in Warsaw.

Reports had been circulating in Warsaw that Mr. Gomulka and other Politburo members ousted him when Edward Giersek took over the party leadership in mid-December were preparing to speak at the eighth plenary session expected to begin in early February.

The plenum has been billed by new Polish leadership as the occasion for charting new economic and political courses for the nation. A December event, as the anti-reform riots are called here, will be analyzed before the plenum.

Although Mr. Gomulka and four other members of the Politburo were replaced on Dec. 20, after the rise that grew from widespread economic discontent, they remain members of the party and of the central committee.

The new "open" policy of the Giersek leadership prompted speculation that some of the disgraced members would be permitted to speak, probably in a highly official manner, to explain their policies.

Conflicting Reports
Mr. Gomulka had been variously reported in a Warsaw sanatorium, a rest home in southeastern Poland and in Moscow. One report relating to responsible quarters said he was fully recovered and preparing a vigorous defense.

Whatever his status, the medical bulletin indicated that there was a chance of his appearing before a plenum. The status of the others remains unknown, although their appearance also would be in a public forum.

Mr. Giersek and the new Polish premier, Piotr Jaroszewicz, have been providing a strong indication that the plenum will hear in detail recent talks with Gdansk and other workers.

In portions of their addresses broadcast last night on Warsaw radio, the workers were told that they will not be increased this year because the economic plans drawn up under Mr. Gomulka provided no funds for them.



RALLYING CALL—British Post Office Workers Union leader Tom Jackson (extreme left) telling a mass rally of strikers in London's Hyde Park that they will stick to the walkout until the workers get what they consider is a just contract settlement.

But Tide Seen Turning in Heath's Favor

Britain Still Crippled by Walkouts

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Labor woes made it harder for Britons to fly to cities nearby or mail a letter, but thousands of union members today ignored strike calls and allowed Britons to fly overseas and take an ambulance to a hospital.

The nation's 200,000 postmen remained on strike for more pay. So did the 2,000 maintenance men of British European Airways (BEA), which flies throughout the country and to the Continent.

But: Only 21 of London's 900 ambulance drivers and attendants today obeyed their leaders' call for a strike to protest the firing of nine colleagues in Swansea.

Union employees of British Overseas Airways Corp. (BOAC) decided to labor's surprise against joining their BEA colleagues in walking out. BOAC is Britain's major international air carrier.

The nation's 27,000 firemen called off an emergency-only slowdown. The 30,000-member Railway Engineers Union called off their threat to strike unless given a pay raise within a week.

The developments delighted supporters of Prime Minister Edward Heath's campaign against wildcat strikes, which they say damage this nation's economy.

The latest turn in Mr. Heath's favor was the action of the ambulance attendants. "The strike is having only a pinprick effect so far," said a spokesman for the Greater London Council, the capital's local government. He said only seven of the city's 76 ambulance stations have been affected.

The Fire Brigades' Union called off their month-old boycott of non-emergency duties when the government agreed to set up an inquiry into the dispute.

Four thousand BOAC maintenance workers at London's Heathrow Airport, who have been refusing overtime and working to rule since Dec. 14, returned to normal duties yesterday on recommendation of their leaders.

At a noisy outdoor meeting at the airport, the men were evenly split on supporting the BEA workers or returning to work. Shop steward William Benson, in urging a return, said to go out on a decision where such a large number are against the resolution is courting disaster.

Jewish Plaint Called Untrue By Hamburg

It Defends Its Hunt For War Criminals

HAMBURG, Germany, Jan. 28 (AP)—A Hamburg Justice Department spokesman denied yesterday an allegation by the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna that investigations into the wartime deaths of half a million Jews were lagging.

He said that 23 prosecutions have been brought to date, and that four important convictions and five lesser ones have been obtained. Those convicted received sentences of up to eight years' imprisonment.

The remaining defendants were either acquitted, or the cases against them were dropped or suspended for various reasons, he said. He added that 68 other cases are still in preparation by a team of 25 lawyers engaged solely in this work.

The head of the Jewish Documentation Center, Simon Wiesenthal, sent a letter to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt Jan. 22 asking that the prosecutions be speeded up.

Mr. Wiesenthal said that many witnesses to the alleged crimes had died, or were now too old or sick to give testimony. He gave the names of seven high former Nazi officers who he alleged controlled the mass murders in the Warsaw ghetto.

The Hamburg Justice Department spokesman said that some of the persons named by Mr. Wiesenthal have already been charged.

Russians Plan System to Keep Clocks on Time

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The Russians said today that they soon would begin a central time control system that would keep every clock in the country set exactly right.

Thus, the Soviet news agency, said that precise time signals would be transmitted through city electrical power supplies every 24 hours. Special receivers in home clocks will react to the signal by setting the clocks to the correct time.

The signal, Tass said, will come from "an array of quartz and hydrogen generators hidden away in a large glass cube deep under the earth. The site is situated far away from town since precise time instruments require absolute peace."

False Bomb Tip Leads to Search Of Parliament

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—British security agents searched the Houses of Parliament from top to bottom today after a tip that a bomb had been planted. None was found and the nation's legislators met as usual.

Police said there was nothing to connect the incident with a recent spate of bombings of the homes and offices of government ministers and the London police commissioner.

These attacks were admitted by a mystery group calling itself the "Angry Brigade"—apparently the British equivalent of the American Weathermen terrorists.

It was the second alert at the Westminster Parliament in two weeks. Four men, believed to be Welsh extremists, were captured Jan. 14 trying to break into the House of Commons. Parliament was searched inch-by-inch then by police with tracker dogs.

51 Million Frenchmen

PARIS, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—France had a population of 51 million people on Jan. 1—480,000 more than at the beginning of 1970—according to provisional official figures released here.

Arbenz, in Exile Since Coup In Guatemala, Found Dead

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Former Guatemalan president Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, 57, whose leftist government was overthrown by a U.S.-backed invasion in 1954, drowned yesterday in Mexico City.

Mr. Arbenz was president of Guatemala from 1951 to 1954. The body of the former Central American chief executive was "horribly burned from hot water," according to suburban Nacualpan District officials.

"The cause of death was asphyxiation by immersion in water," they said. An autopsy will attempt to find the cause of the drowning. Police said that when Mr. Arbenz had not appeared for a long time after going to take a bath, his servants tried to open the bathroom door but found it locked. They called the police, who broke down the door and found the body.

Bringing Communists
The tall, lean, chain-smoking president was widely accused of bringing Communists into the government and relying heavily on their assistance and advice during his administration. Mr. Arbenz steadfastly denied that he was a Communist or that Communists wielded excessive power in his regime.

Mr. Arbenz was active in the revolution of 1944 that sought to restructure Guatemala's economy and feudal social system. As minister of defense, Mr. Arbenz gained a considerable amount of power in the reformist administration of Juan Jose Arévalo.

It was international pressures that brought the Arbenz regime to a crisis. Early targets of the revolution had been the American-owned electric company, the British-owned International Railways of Central America and the powerful United Fruit Co.

After the government expropriated some uncultivated fruit company land at the assessed value of about \$700,000, the U.S. government stepped in. On March 23, 1953, Washington demanded adequate compensation for the fruit company land and a year later the United States insisted on a repatriation of more than \$15 million.

Fearing Invasion
By then it was known that Guatemalan exiles were being trained in neighboring countries to overthrow Mr. Arbenz, and it was

widely believed that they had assistance from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Arbenz, fearing an invasion and knowing that he could get no more military aid from the United States, ordered weapons from behind the Iron Curtain. A shipment of arms from Poland was unloaded in Puerto Barrios, setting off an anti-Communist furor in Guatemala and the neighboring countries.

The United States immediately sent additional weapons to Honduras and Nicaragua, where Guatemalan exiles were preparing an invasion. Guatemala appealed to the United Nations, but the Security Council turned the issue over to the Organization of American States despite Soviet opposition.

Before the OAS fact-finding commission could get to Guatemala City, an exile force led by Col. Carlos Castillo Armas had taken over the government. Mr. Arbenz was allowed to go into exile in Mexico, and later lived in Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Cuba. Reuters news service reported that Mr. Arbenz gave an interview in a hospital last November in which he expressed strong disapproval of current leftist activities in the Western Hemisphere.

Danes Jail Pole For Air Hijack

ROENNE, Denmark, Jan. 28 (UPI)—A young Pole was sentenced to three and half years in prison today for hijacking a Polish airliner to the Baltic island of Bornholm.

Krzysztof Krynski, 19, admitted in court that he had forced the pilot of an Ilyushin airliner with 19 passengers to land at Roenne airport Aug. 19.

Four other Polish passengers on the plane, who also asked for political asylum, were not brought to trial. Police said they had not been involved in the hijacking. Denmark has refused Polish requests to extradite Krynski and the others.

Irish Loophole Plugged

DUBLIN, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Irish postal workers imposed a ban today on mail air-lifted from Britain to outflank the postal strike there.

The Union of Irish Post Office Workers said it has instructed its members not to handle the mountain of mail British firms are sending to the Irish Republic by special flights for posting abroad.

The union said it acted at the request of the British union, which is seeking to plug loopholes in the strike.

Industrial Nations Told To Cut Traffic Noise

PARIS, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) council yesterday approved a report urging public authorities in industrialized countries to take vigorous steps to cut down traffic noise.

The council of the 22-nation organization, approving a two-year study by its transportation sub-committee, instructed its environment committee to consider what further action could be taken to abate traffic noise.

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E. R. Freedman, Of N.Y. Times, Dies at Age 60

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Emanuel R. Freedman, 60, an assistant managing editor of The New York Times and for 16 years foreign news editor, died yesterday.

Mr. Freedman, a native of York, Pa., guided the coverage of such events as the Korean war, the Hungarian uprising of 1956, the Suez crisis of the same year, the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina, the launching of the world's man-made satellite in 1957, the beginnings of the Vietnam war in the 1960s.

He won two awards—a Guggenheim Fellowship and a Polk Memorial award from Long Island University 1957 for organizing and directing the Times' coverage of the Hungarian and Suez events, and a Pulitzer Prize citation given to him in 1958 for the "admirable, lively, continuing and high quality" of his foreign reporting.

Dr. Fritz Feigl
RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Dr. Fritz Feigl, 79, internationally known chemist, died Tuesday after a short illness.

Mr. Feigl, who was Jewish, left Austria in 1938 and planned to go to the United States. He arrived in 1940 in transit to New York, but the Brazilian government refused him to stay to direct the work of microchemistry and he died here.

Mr. Feigl is known for his research in physical chemistry and is credited with discovering hundreds of new reactions.

Shaw Wins Stay Of Prosecution By Garrison

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28 (AP)—U.S. District Court Judge Herbert Christenberry yesterday issued a preliminary injunction against District Attorney Jim Garrison, temporarily halting his efforts to get a perjury conviction in state court against Clay L. Shaw, a New Orleans businessman.

Perry Raymond Russo, the star prosecution witness in Mr. Shaw's 1969 trial on charges of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, refused at the federal court hearing on Mr. Shaw's application to repeat his earlier testimony that he had seen Mr. Shaw in the company of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Shaw was acquitted of the earlier charge, but Mr. Garrison then accused him of perjury because he denied he knew Oswald. Mr. Shaw asked the federal court for an order restraining Mr. Garrison from continuing the perjury case.

"I don't understand," said Judge Herbert Christenberry when Mr. Russo refused to repeat his 1969 testimony. "You testified in state court several times, yet you feel if you answered now you would be incriminating yourself?"

"Yes," Mr. Russo replied. Judge Christenberry said: "I'll issue a preliminary injunction pending disposition of the case." He said it would have the same effect as a temporary restraining order, and that it keeps Mr. Garrison from prosecuting the perjury charge until the federal matter is settled.

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Admirals of the Ocean Sea

These were once Lord Admirals of England who bade all alien vessels douse their topsails in the Channel, in honor of the island king. There was a Genoese seaman who claimed, and was granted by Spain, the grandiose title of Admiral of the Ocean Sea. The Romans (with much justice) and Mussolini (with rather less) boasted of the Mediterranean as "our sea." By comparison, the claims which Ecuador and other South American states have asserted to 200 miles of blue water off their coasts seem moderate. But only in comparison.

Ecuador, with a handful of frigates, has seized fishing vessels of the mightiest naval power in the world, and, when the United States suspended military aid to the government in Quito, called for a ministerial conference of the Organization of American States to consider this "coercion" as a violation of the OAS Charter. And the OAS, although tempering the call to one for consideration of "an urgent matter of common interest," has agreed.

The United States, not unnaturally, objected. It was willing to submit the subject to a peace-keeping committee of the OAS, which would, in effect, postpone a hemisphere showdown. It was also willing to bring the question before the International Court of Justice, which makes good legal sense, since the limitation of national sovereignty over the open sea is obviously of

more than American interest and applicability. But nationalism is on the rise in Latin America, and so is opposition to the Yanquis. The occasion seems opportune for tweaking the beak of the eagle.

The eagle would obviously prefer to play dove at this point; it has more important concerns in Latin America than fishing for tuna (with or without high mercury content) and it would not be pleasant to be outwitted in its own backyard. The whole problem of territorial waters is a thorny one, in the Arctic as in the South Pacific, and it would be unfortunate to have the slow, but reasonably steady, progress toward a genuinely international solution for the many tangled themes raised by the world's oceans—food resources, pollution, exploitation of undersea minerals, security, freedom of transit—complicated by this quarrel.

Nevertheless, the dilemma will have to be faced. The United States cannot consent to the Latin American claim, which has no better legal basis than if some state were to proclaim its ownership of the Humboldt Current, or to assert admiralty over the Gulf Stream.

Washington certainly cannot be accused of provocative acts in this mini-crisis. But neither has it conceded the main point. It could possibly give Ecuador, or any other country of South America, title to blue water which is the world's common heritage.

Report From Venus

Man's exploration of the solar system has been enormously advanced by the success of Venera-7. For the first time, a man-made device has landed on another planet and radioed information from its surface back to earth.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have, of course, achieved this feat on the moon; and two teams of Americans have landed on and returned safely from that satellite. But the moon is a mere quarter of a million miles away, while Venus is tens of millions of miles distant even when it comes closest to earth. And the surface of Venus is an inferno with a temperature of almost 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit and an atmospheric pressure nearly 100 times that on the surface of earth—conditions far more trying for men's instruments than even the terrible cold and vacuum of the moon.

Soviet scientists have now demonstrated, after a series of earlier failures, that they have finally produced an instrument package capable of landing on Venus and operating there for some time despite that planet's extreme conditions of temperature and pressure. The significance of this fact becomes plain if one recalls the exploits of recent Soviet unmanned rockets to the moon, one of which scooped up a few ounces of lunar dust and returned it to earth, while the other has been perambulating about the lunar surface sending back television pictures and other data.

It requires little imagination to realize that the Soviet objective is to combine the technological capabilities that have now been demonstrated separately on the moon and on Venus. The goal must be the creation of a system for the unmanned exploration of the planets. This will presumably include devices that will land on Venus, Mars and other planets and seek to bring samples of the environment of those worlds back to earth.

It will also include future "Venuskods" and "Marskods" that will roam those planets much as the present Lunakhod-1

inches over the moon. Moscow's engineers still have a long way to go before those automated planetary exploration systems are available and operating properly, but the exploits of Luna-16, Luna-17 and Venera-7 have now demonstrated that the basic concept of such systems is sound.

These perspectives for Soviet space exploration must inevitably force a rethinking of the American space effort. The Apollo program for manned study of the moon has scored two magnificent triumphs, but it is perilously close to a dead end, as only a few more Apollo flights—including Sunday's scheduled Apollo-14 launch—are planned. The long-term thinking in NASA has been dominated by the idea of sending men to Mars; but that enormously expensive project will require decades and it has never caught fire politically.

The attractiveness of spending huge sums to send Americans to Mars in the 1990s or 1990s is further dimmed by the likelihood that within the present decade Soviet unmanned devices will have brought back samples of Martian soil and atmosphere as well as transmitted data gathered by mobile machines traversing that planet. This country's present program for unmanned planetary exploration is much more modest and technically limited than Moscow's apparent plans.

Fortunately there is enough pressure in Moscow and Washington now, originating in the scarcity of resources, so that space officials in both capitals are likely to be more receptive to joint ventures than they were in an earlier period when intense rivalry dominated. The important steps recently taken toward greater Soviet-American space cooperation are still small, but they provide a beginning for a much wider and mutually advantageous effort. This recent progress also suggests that there is now a political interest in cooperation in Moscow as well as in Washington, a welcome change from the situation in earlier years.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Brandt—III: Westpolitik

By C. L. Sulzberger

BONN—Currently, Europe's most talked about foreign policy is that of West Germany's Chancellor Willy Brandt, which seeks, by taking the initiative, to lower existing barriers with the Soviet bloc. Brandt's much debated Ostpolitik gambles that Communist states so desperately need access to Western techniques and materials that it is willing to pay with political concessions.

But the chancellor admonishes that nobody should discount his Westpolitik which, while less discussed, remains the foundation from which explorations are attempted. When he mentions this he underscores the importance of Bonn's relations with Washington and the necessity of preserving American military strength in Europe until an ultimate new balance is achieved.

Outlook on EEC

Brandt says: "It's very hard to tell U.S. leaders 20 years after the war that Europeans still want this degree of American engagement and presence. But this has to do not only with protecting West Germany but the future of Europe and the United States."

"We are all looking for balanced and mutual force reductions between East and West and this may become a vital theme in future years. But it wouldn't make sense to reduce the American engagement here before one enters into negotiations. If one did so, the West as a whole would be weakened and the United States wouldn't be able to take care of its own interests."

Brandt also wishes to strengthen Western Europe's own (as distinct

from its Atlantic) position by broadening the Common Market to include Britain. He thinks the Heath government will manage to persuade reluctant public opinion and gain sufficient parliamentary support.

Overall, Brandt feels free to pursue his endeavors to improve East-West relations while continuing to "develop our country, play our role in the Western community, the Common Market and NATO." He adds: "Sometimes it is forgotten that the first important diplomatic move my government took was not directed Eastward but Westward—our initiative to develop Common Market unity on Eritalia."

Like Brandt, Brant, too, desires criticism of his Ostpolitik by distinguished American leaders, that his relations with Washington are excellent. He hopes to visit President Nixon again this year and says: "As far as this administration is concerned, I really cannot see what better coalition we could have."

"This is especially true for Berlin. We have a four-power working group and agreement on details. I have nothing to worry about there. On other aspects of what is called our Ostpolitik I had a very good discussion with Nixon when I was in the States last year."

"Moreover, when I was in Moscow it was interesting that nobody said there should be an improvement in Soviet-German relations at the expense of our relations with other states. At no point did they challenge our position as a member of NATO."

On only two cardinal points affecting major East-West policy is

Brandt reluctant to talk—China and the possibility of a eventual European nuclear military force. He claims the Russians never mention China to him and he wants to stay out of Moscow's quarrel with Peking—unlike Adenauer, who always hoped Soviet preoccupations with Asia would encourage withdrawal from Europe.

Not Bonn's Concern

"The U.S. is a world power which has to think about such things," he says. "We don't. I have full understanding for those in Washington in responsible positions who look more for global interrelationships than for Bonn's sound interests."

"The United States has to take a more global look at things and calculate how they fit together—the Middle East, Vietnam, SALT, German moves vis-a-vis East Europe. But as a loyal member of the Western family we have to take care of our own interests."

Brandt is reticent on the possibility that once Britain enters the Common Market it may pool its nuclear strength with France to form a "European" force, in which Bonn would have a voice. Cautiously, he says:

"I don't want to give anyone the impression my government has atomic ambitions. We are happy with arrangements in NATO and the constitutive role we play in its nuclear planning group. And I don't think the time has come for a German chancellor to make recommendations on what role France might play in such an arrangement and whether this would require changes in its alliance position."

Cutting Up the Kitty

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—Gov. Rockefeller of New York has been the most ardent and articulate advocate of federal revenue-sharing with state and local governments. So it is not surprising to learn that the governor's cherished South Mall building project in Albany is going to cost an additional \$85 million because of planning errors by his own state administration.

But it is even more demoralizing to have watched the reaction of the Democratic Congress to President Nixon's revenue-sharing proposal—first, of course, honorable exceptions, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, the Napoleon of the Ways and Means Committee, has already announced that he will hold hearings on revenue-sharing only in order to kill it. That hardly qualifies as open-mindedness, executive-legislative cooperation, or the innovative, adventurous spirit the Democrats like to claim for themselves.

Nor did Mills stifle the cogent, scientific with clearly superior counter-proposals. Piggybacking state income taxes on the federal income tax is not a method of redistributing government income, nor does it provide state income taxes where there are none. A federal tax credit for state income taxes does not directly aid the states, gives no relief to anyone who does not earn enough to itemize deductions, and does not help equalize revenues among rich and poor states.

Not Much Difference

Consolidating some of the present single-purpose grants into broader "block grant" programs, as proposed by Mills, is not noticeably different from Nixon's \$11 billion

"special revenue-sharing" proposal. And increasing the federal share of other grant programs as the chairman also suggested only compounds one of the weaknesses of the present system—that if a state can get 90 percent of a highway paid for by Washington, it would rather do that than take part in a social program for which it may be reimbursed only 90 percent.

On the other hand, Mills was at least forthright and unequivocal and ready with some ideas of his own. The repeated refrain from many other Democrats has been that they can't really tell what they think, much less do anything, until they receive from the White House the Nixon proposal, with every "I" dotted and every "T" crossed. This is not only the kind of cop-out that over the years has caused Congress to lose the legislative initiative to the executive branch; it is also the kind of weak counter-punching politics that will permit Nixon to expand the political initiative he has already seized.

By early this week—Vice-President Agnew, please note—the tone of the influential news broadcasts was that the President's innovative proposals for reform and progress were already in deep trouble with the Democratic Congress. Coming on top of congressional blockage of Nixon's welfare reform plan, this can only hand the President the plausible argument that he tried to change things and the Democrats wouldn't let him.

How will the Democrats respond to that? It is not much of an argument to point to the billions of dollars poured into Democratic social programs since the thirties. These programs have achieved

much, but they have by no means solved, nor do they promise to solve, the housing, health, urban, pollution, education and other problems in America, many of which are proportionately more critical than ever before.

Washington's Clinkers

It is no better argument to point to the known deficiencies of state and local government; nobody would disagree that. Rockefeller's fall, but before the federal government with its proliferating agencies points the finger, what about—mention only a few clinkers—the C-6A, the Bayburn building, the years it took to pass the inadequate Medicare program (which Mills also fought), and the mess Washington has helped create instead of a national transportation system? Many state governments, in particular, are really stronger than they were when federal government began, of necessity, to expand in the thirties.

The question raised by Mills about the distribution formula and the misgivings of many legislators as to the capacity of state and local government are genuine. But so is the fact that Nixon has dramatized a new political theme—the need to reinvigorate government, federal, state and local—that has public appeal as well as intellectual validity.

Rather than merely rejecting Nixon's particular plan, especially in advance, the Democratic Congress might serve the country and itself by setting to work to devise both a equitable distribution scheme, workable federal surveillance of the shared funds, and other improvements. Who's innovative around here, anyway?

Fund-Raising, Panther-Style Looking for Loot

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The Black Panther party, its treasury no longer filled by conscience-stricken white liberals, is now turning to two new fund-raising techniques: the big-time college lecture circuit and a campaign of burglaries by the party's new underground organization.

Although Black Panther leaders have publicly denounced criminal activity, Panther-watchers are convinced of the party's recidivism toward its former policy of "extortion" funds through burglaries in the old Bolshevik Negro style. The new Panther underground, not regular party chapters, has been given this task.

While in overall command of these underground activities, Panther leader Huey P. Newton is also launching a new lecture tour aimed at radical white students attending prestigious colleges and universities. The Panthers, not very impressive in organizing such activities, have taken on an old-time Communist with experience in student organizing to run Newton's tour.

These two sharply divergent methods of fund-raising reflect the two faces of Black Pantherism. Although basically a revolutionary organization of 1,000 armed black militants with tremendous appeal among jobless and militant Negro slums youth, the Panthers have always relied for support from well-meaning but glib white liberals, a trend that reached its peak late in 1969 in the famous get-together with Black Panthers in Leonard Bernstein's Manhattan apartment.

Go Out and Kill

In fact, the decline in white liberal support that followed the Bernstein episode has coincided with the party's return to violent rhetoric. "We have to begin to draw pictures that will make people go out and kill pigs [police]," says Emory Douglas, Panther minister of culture, in a recent edition of the party newspaper, *Black Panther*.

Nor is this mere rhetoric. Panther lawlessness has been rising, both in attacks on police and with the Panther underground resorting to crime to support its financial requirements. In the last four months party members have been arrested and charged with 15 separate robberies and burglaries across the country—in Charlotte, N.C., Cleveland, Memphis, Buffalo, Winston-Salem, N.C., Dallas, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, and Toledo. But those 15 occasions may only be the tip of the iceberg. Nobody

knows how many Panther crimes in the same period have not resulted in arrests or how many other arrested suspects are in fact Panthers. That's because the Panthers, since Newton's release from prison six months ago, have been perfecting an underground organization functioning in isolated units of twos and threes.

N.Y. Law Firm

In sharp counterpoint to this Newton's new plan to cash in on the lucrative college-lecture circuit. Arrangements for the new tour are being handled by a new Black Panther front incorporated under New York law in September, Stronghold Consolidated Productions, Inc. Thus a university of write a check for a Newton lecture to a seemingly respectable front without the onus of a canceled check transferring student activity funds to the Black Panthers.

Stronghold Consolidated's corporate headquarters is the law firm of Lubell, Lubell, Fine & Schuch at 108 Park Ave. Running the show is David G. Lubell, a lawyer identified in sworn congressional testimony in 1968 as a Communist party organizer at Boston area colleges and since then active in the national attorney general's office as a Communist front.

The present road show that Lubell is trying to book does not come cheap: a standard lecture fee for Newton is \$2,500, plus expenses for him and two Black Panther traveling companions, David R. Hard and Connie Matthews.

Apart from a date at Cuyahoga Community College in Cleveland Newton winter, looking for a predominantly white Eastern, college, such as Princeton, Columbia and Syracuse. In addition, he will take part in a discussion early next month at Yale, where he also has been invited to lecture. Newton's Marxist and incoherent delivery has had little effect on the future of the Panthers' success in its new underground organization, where fund-raising is conducted through the barrel of a gun.

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Letters

Mrs. Grissom's Suit

Yesterday I stood on the ramparts of the Castelo de San Jorge looking down upon the harbor of Lisbon, whence sailed Vasco da Gama in an awkward, leaky wooden boat bound for the unknown. An hour later I read *IBT*, Jan. 20 of Mrs. Virgil Grissom's gargantuan lawsuit against North American Rockwell. Truly, despite its technological brilliance, our civilization has fallen low. Lowest are the lawyers who put her up to this, but Mrs. Grissom herself blows her husband's memory.

LOUISA SPENCER
Lisbon.

Oradour's Slayers

To his posthumous statement, the late and unlamented Gen. Echnrich Lammerding describes Oradour-sur-Glane as a resistance nest which his SS had to wipe out. Like many of his kind, Lammerding was not overly concerned about the accuracy of his intelligence reports, nor did he seem to have made inquiries since. There had been no Maquis operations in the vicinity of Oradour-sur-Glane. The community the Nazis were really looking for was Oradour-sur-Vayres. But no doubt Lammerding would call it splitting hairs, since the massacre provided German troops with "a certain security."

DAVID WINGATE PIKE
Paris.

Year of the Pig

The Paris Peace Talks have been continuing fruitlessly, expensively (does not just money!), and endlessly, with little understanding of why either side is so intransigent. It is a cry symbolic, and certainly ironic, that the Vietnamese should have their New Year "of the pig"

as "an omen of peace and prosperity" (*IBT*, Jan. 21), whereas Western mythology the pig has been associated with cults of dead, Demeter and Persephone, example, both goddesses known death in life, often appeared in small white ceramic containers differences? Do we really want a

JULIE VOYER
Paris.

The My Lai Babies

Any war is an insult to intelligence. But there are wars and probably there are going to continue to be wars in any foreseeable future. Therefore it is necessary to fight them under the existing ground rules.

Up until recently I have considered the young men who refused to go to Vietnam cowardly. I still believe that, even in today's world, patriotism is a virtue. However, it is beyond belief that a country can train soldiers to fight a war and then bring them home to try them for murder, when they kill the enemy. In My Lai, 41 babies were disposed, they were had had a knife hidden in one of them for use on any Communist.

I am writing to support the plea of A. White of Milan (*IBT*, Jan. 26).

Perpignan, France.
G. H. D.

The '72 Sweepstakes

How the Russians and Chrushev must be hoping, even celebrating the possibility of either Muskie or McGovern winning the presidential election of 1972 in the U.S. It is to believe anyone could still think that naive. What price votes and whose are they seeking?

PATRICIA BROCK
Lausanne.

International Opinion

Nixon's Problem

The difficulty for President Nixon will be, in his own words, to fill the gap between promises and achievements. Mr. Nixon is rightly preoccupied with U.S. domestic problems. Yet one can ask whether, in proposing so extensive a program to a Congress trying to recapture powers progressively surrendered to the executive, he is not looking for a scapegoat with a view to the 1972 elections.

On the other hand, the President practically avoided two crucial problems for American society and for the success of his policy. The first one is the fate of the minorities. The other is the effect of the war in Vietnam on the United States.

Of course, the President will define his foreign policy within a few days in another message to Congress. But it is difficult to overlook the burdens which "Vietnamization" and the "Nixon Doctrine" in general impose on the budget.

Will his appeals to youth be enough to prevent a new flare-up of the anti-war campaign, at a time when military operations supported by the United States are

taking a new dimension? Mr. Nixon inevitably finds himself again faced with the same difficulty: to preach peace at home without making it abroad.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

The Manson Case

Some of the young have contrived to out-Rousseau Rousseau. For, where he modestly claimed that man without chains would be good, they proclaim that whatever unchained man does is good, even if it is manifestly evil; and thus does evil become good. Do what thou wilt, they cry, shall be the only law; and drugs are invoked to free the will of the last vestiges of the tyranny of reason, morality and charity.

These or the like must be the beliefs of all those, far more numerous than "the family," who appear to respect or admire Manson as a man who has fearlessly and ruthlessly done his thing. They freeze the blood; we stand in awe and ask, many of us not for the first time, whether the wickedness of Hitler and his disciples did not represent the future as much as the past.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

ST. PETERSBURG—From information obtained on the best possible authority, I am able to state that nothing is known here about the supposed treaty between Russia and Turkey. The report of such a treaty has caused great attention in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg, but in the view of those who are best informed there is nothing behind the report than the good understanding which prevails between the two countries.

PARIS—With simple yet impressive solemnity, the body of France's Unknown Soldier was lowered into its last resting place under the Arc de Triomphe yesterday morning. The spectators were his comrades from every arm of the French forces, the war veterans and civilians and representatives of great states, whose security and triumph was assured by the Unknown and his companions.

كندا من الاصل

FASHION: Going From a Rolls-Royce to a Roller Coaster

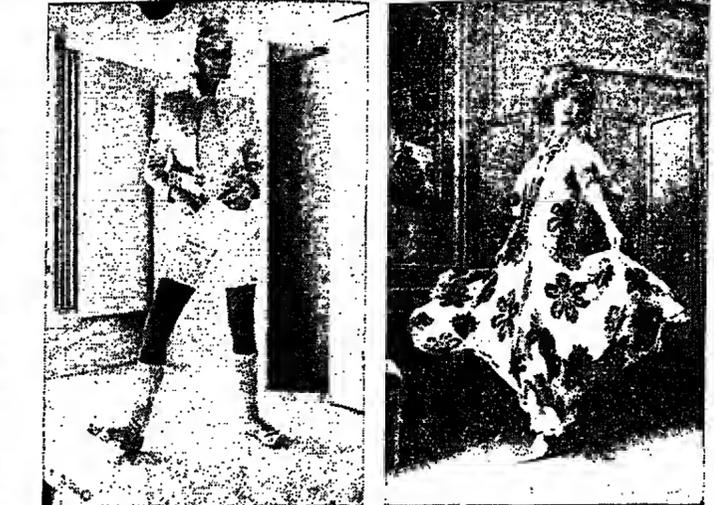
Eugenia Sheppard
 IS. Jan. 28—Dior and
 nurrages opened their new
 joms one after the other
 morning, and it was a
 like stepping from a Rolls-
 into a roller coaster.
 n though the Dior Rolls-
 a little less custom-built
 more ready-to-wear each
 1, it still draws an enor-
 prestige crowd of public
 photographers. At the
 ages opening, though, An-
 courrèges announced that
 ud given up all that gla-
 that surrounds made-to-
 clothes. No more coun-
 he said. Instead, he is
 an ambitious and vigorous
 g makes the Frankfurt
 's recent production of
 d Schoenberg's "Moses and
 one of the operatic sea-
 outstanding events any-
 y attempt to stage this in-
 le but musically and in-
 nally complex work is a
 le occasion. Schoenberg
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 Orgiastic Events
 any realistic sense, this is
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 s and clarifying the forces
 or in the biblical story.
 this he had an equal part-
 in the designer, Ekkehard
 der, whose scenery con-
 id of triangular slabs of
 us sizes and in various pos-
 . Symbolically, these ele-
 s suggested fragments of
 Sars of David, and they
 d a mood of impressionism
 unlike that of the music.
 the use of lighting and

reminders, you'll love every
 minute of it.
 Some of the things Bohan
 brings back haven't been gone
 quite long enough to want them
 around again, like the big coats
 with the wide shoulders, wide
 revers and big sleeves from
 slightly dropped shoulders. I'll
 bet there are patterns for these
 buried not too deep in files on
 Seventh Avenue.
 Some of the other long play-
 ing fashion favorites reincarnat-
 ed today in Dior's lush Paris
 setting are bertha collars, el-
 bow-length cape sleeves and a
 dozen godets set into a chif-
 fon evening skirt like those
 Ginger Rogers used to dance in.
 The prettiest revival: are the
 navy blue Easter-Sunday refters
 and the long-cardigan sweater
 coat.
 Bohan has a real love affair
 with roses which have been out
 of fashion since the abstract
 painters and pop artists were
 discovered. In the new Dior
 collection there are red roses
 everywhere, in rose prints, ar-

tificial roses hung over shoul-
 ders, tucked into hair and in
 stones on evening clothes. A
 red rose tattoo is stitched on
 the chest of white crepe dress-
 es, right in the center of an
 abstract figure.
 The collection's daytime mes-
 sage comes through loud and
 clear. It's a return to classic
 sportswear, but in a slightly
 less baroque version than Valen-
 tino's.
 The sporty clothes are all very
 Beauville and Dufy. They are
 bright and fresh and full of
 beautiful touches like anchors,
 duffel bags, slightly bell-
 bottomed pajama pants and a
 sailboat print taken from a
 Dufy painting.
 Bohan passes up hot pants in
 favor of Bermuda shorts that he
 turns into skirts with longish
 blazer jackets. The one that
 looks like net is actually finely
 pierced navy leather. Shoes are
 two-tone spectators with the top
 reaching almost ankle-high.
 Bohan's little Beauville suits,
 many of jersey, have double-

breasted blazer jackets over ber-
 muda shorts, enlottes or skirts
 that are slit up the front. All
 the shoulders are not only ex-
 tended but reinforced to stay in
 place. You can see the padding
 on the striped silk or Dufy print
 blouses. In the audience, sculp-
 tor Niki de Saint Phalle was
 wearing one of the blouses over
 shorts.
 Bohan's dresses are the sim-
 plest little shirt types imagin-
 able. Except for the fabrics,
 you certainly don't have to pay
 couture prices to find them.
 They are worn with floppy, rib-
 bon-bound hats and shoes with
 high stinky heels.
 Some of the prettiest party
 clothes are the ivory chiffons
 inset with bands of macramé
 lace. The dress with the deep
 dolman sleeves and the wide
 belt looks new. It's something
 to watch for next season.
 Dior's evening chiffons float
 and flutter with their cape col-
 lars, cape sleeves and three-
 layer skirts. Alexandre is re-
 sponsible for the curly daytime
 hair and for the curly wigs that

are often two-toned to go with
 the clothes.
 Bohan's customers all begged
 him to design them some real
 ball gowns and he provided at
 least a dozen that will make
 the charity balls.
 Bohan is consistent about
 skirt lengths. They are just
 below the knee all through the
 collection.
 Courrèges
 Courrèges starts his least ex-
 pensive ready-to-wear col-
 lection, called Hyperbole, at under
 \$100. Then comes Couture Fu-
 ture, his own boutique clothes.
 His new group, Prototypes, will
 sell for up to \$1,500 which puts
 them in the Norell and Galanos
 class.
 As it often happens, some of
 the best things in the new col-
 lection come from Hyperbole.
 If there were nothing else, the
 new Courrèges short jump suits
 would make for a good collection.
 Made of white rib knit, it's the
 thing to wear everywhere from
 the tennis court to a party.
 Courrèges opens and closes his
 show with it. He covers it with
 all kinds of little slip-front jack-
 ets, made of vinyl or parachute
 silk that's used for the first time.
 A new top in the collection is
 made of stretch fabric and looks
 neat and taut above the Cour-
 rages shorts and well-cut pants.
 Otherwise, the collection is
 typically Courrèges, which is
 just what his fans want. There
 are the patch pockets, the vinyl
 raincoats and jackets, the fresh
 colors with lots of red and yellow
 and only a little black; the
 boots, the suspenders and a new
 checked fabric. New this
 season is a longer, belted jacket
 of white stitched denim.
 Courrèges fashions are softer
 than they used to be, but they
 still have more definite shape
 and body than most of today's
 clothes.
 Mme. Grès
 One Paris designer who isn't
 thinking of giving up couture
 and heading for ready-to-wear
 is Mme. Grès. What her hands
 can do with a simple piece of
 fabric is incredible.
 Mme. Grès was showing short
 shorts long before anybody in
 the Paris couture thought of
 them. This year they go under
 beach, daytime and evening
 clothes.
 Leave it to her to show the



Above left: white knit jumpsuit with yellow vinyl jacket by Courrèges. At right: typical Dior dress made of crepe in a floral print and with caped sleeves.

Music in Germany: A Powerful 'Moses and Aron'

By David Stevens
 NKPFURT, Jan. 28—Over-
 nk musical strength, power-
 asting of the title role, an
 ambitious and vigorous
 g makes the Frankfurt
 's recent production of
 d Schoenberg's "Moses and
 one of the operatic sea-
 outstanding events any-
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 in the designer, Ekkehard
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 . Symbolically, these ele-
 s suggested fragments of
 Sars of David, and they
 d a mood of impressionism
 unlike that of the music.
 the use of lighting and



Jaroslav Kachell, left, as Aron, Hans Hotter as Moses.

revolving stages they created
 the atmosphere of the shifting
 and inhospitable wilderness
 landscape into which Moses led
 his people.
 Most of the earlier producers
 of "Moses and Aron" have at-
 tempted to perform the third
 act by speaking the text over
 other music by the composer.
 Kaslik and the conductor,

of Moses from the depth of his
 despair to continue his mission.
 Fortunately for the effective-
 ness of this scene, and all the
 others in which he appears, the
 Moses of this production is the
 great, now semi-retired, West-
 ern singer Hans Hotter, who
 acts and declaims this spoken
 part with such majestic power
 as to evoke images of Michel-
 angele's Moses or, for that mat-
 ter, Hotter's own portrayal of
 Wolan. His despair at being un-
 able to articulate his conception
 of an invisible God, and at his
 betrayal by his mouthpiece,
 Aron, was one of rare eloquence.
 As Aron, the creator of facile
 images for Moses' lofty concep-
 tions, the tenor Jaroslav Kachell
 was an apt foil for Hotter. His
 voice is not a beautiful one, but
 it was used shrewdly and vigor-
 ously to suggest the character's
 pride and ambition, weakness
 and self-justification.
 Dohnanyi's command of the
 vast musical forces was impres-
 sive in last night's performance,
 and the director's handling of
 the chamber-music passages or in
 the colossal choral outburst. As
 the company's general music
 director, he has been the key
 man in the considerable feat
 of maintaining Schoenberg's
 operatic style in the same
 time as Berg's "Wozzeck" and
 "Lulu," not to mention Debuss-
 sy's "Pelleas et Melisande" and
 Prokofiev's "The Angel of Fire,"
 also given earlier this month.

Christoph Von Dohnanyi, decid-
 ed to stop after the second act,
 and the result was convincing.
 For one thing, that is where
 the music ends. Secondly, Kas-
 lik handled the movements of
 Moses and Aron at the end of
 the second act in such a way
 as to suggest the principal
 events of the missing final act—
 Aron's death and this recovery

Paris Movies: Miscast Brando

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
 PARIS, Jan. 28—Marlon
 Brando is the star of
 "Queimada" (at the Marignan-
 Pathé and the Danton in Eng-
 lish), but he is not the main
 feature of the film, even his-
 torically.
 Mr. Brando can still domi-
 nate his scenes, but—as seems to
 be increasingly the case—he is
 ridiculously miscast. He por-
 trays a ruthless British adven-
 turer of the early 19th century
 who meddles for profits in the
 politics of a West Indian island.
 Again he affects the clipped
 Foreign Office accent of the
 English upper-class (as he did
 in "Mutiny on the Bounty")
 and attempts a colonial swag-
 ger. But it is a part that would

have suited Trevor Howard or
 Albert Finney more neatly and
 easily, and Brando's struggles
 to fit into it are strained and
 sometimes slightly grotesque.
 Despite his valiant efforts and
 his personal magnetism, the
 acting honors go to Evaristo
 Marques, a Colombian begin-
 ner, as the black insurgent
 leader who wants to liberate
 his land from foreign exploita-
 tion.
 Queimada is an Antilles is-
 land of Portuguese rule. Its in-
 vaders have massacred the
 natives during a rebellion and
 repopulated the possession with
 African slaves to work the
 sugar fields. British agents in-
 stigate a coup d'état so that
 they may set up a puppet gov-
 ernment, but a revolt against
 all foreign authority breaks
 out and is suppressed with
 brutality. But, it is suggested,
 from the ashes of defeat a free
 country will one day rise.

latest film, "Mourir d'Almer"
 (at the Marivaux, the Para-
 mourin-Lyres, the Brétagne
 and the George-V). It con-
 cerns a woman of 30, a teacher
 in a Rouen high school, whose
 romance with a 17-year-old
 boy, one of her pupils, leads
 to police intervention and her
 suicide.
 It is a tale of passion, but a
 courtroom cliff overtakes it as
 Cayatte tells it on the screen
 and the general impression is
 that of love letters being pre-
 sented as evidence to an im-
 partial and stone-faced judge.
 Annie Girardot succeeds in
 bringing life and sharp pathos
 to the role of his heroine and
 Bruno Crendel scores as her
 underaged lover; bearded and
 manly, he appears to be a trifle
 mature as a schoolboy whose
 parents are intent on guarding
 his sexual innocence.
 The background and the other
 characters—especially the mem-
 bers of the youth's family—are
 clearly delineated and one never
 doubts the truth of this account
 of a persecuted schoolmistress.
 But one is rarely moved.
 Cayatte has stated the evi-
 dence too dryly, too coldly, too
 objectively, too legally. What is
 needed is an absent tenderness
 and deeper human understand-
 ing. The production is polished,
 all the acting is of high
 order, but the sub-zero tem-
 perature of the direction freezes
 all.

2 Restaurants In Italy Win High Rating

PARIS, Jan. 28—The 1971
 Guide Michelin to Italy gave its
 highest gastronomic rating in
 that country—two stars—to two
 more restaurants. But it re-
 tired two others from that
 category to keep the two-star
 total at 13.
 The cuisine at Ranieri, in
 Rome, and Al Gambero, in Ta-
 ranto, both former one-star
 restaurants, is now rated as "ex-
 cellent, worth a detour."
 These are the first restaurants south
 of Florence to receive the two-
 star rating, which was started
 in Italy with the 1969 guide.
 Retired from the category
 were two restaurants in the
 north, Dodici Apostoli, in Ve-
 rona, and La Rocca, at Riva,
 both of which now have one
 star.
 Michelin added 24 restaurants
 to its one-star category this year
 and dropped ten others to bring
 the total to 177.
 The new guide, out this
 month, lists nearly 400 more
 hotels and restaurants than the
 1970 edition. It singles out 130
 places as particularly agreeable
 or quiet and secluded.

Tourists in Spain

MADRID, Jan. 28 (AP)—
 Tourists visiting Spain in 1970
 totaled 24,009,781, a record and
 11.3 percent up over 1969. Of-
 ficial figures said income from
 tourism also was a record,
 estimated at between \$1.8 billion
 and \$1.7 billion, up about
 25 percent over 1969.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock market data including columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections for various market indices and individual stock listings.

Advertisement for Seagram's 100 Pipers Scotch Whisky. Features a bottle of whisky, a line of pipers, and the text: 'The 100 Pipers Legend. Our legend claims if you sip a perfect Scotch you'll hear 100 pipers play. That's a lot of pipers. But then 100 Pipers is a lot of Scotch. 100 Pipers Scotch. From Seagram, Scotland.'

Japan Puts Muscle Into Oil Search

By Selig S. Harrison TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Spurred by Arab-Israeli tensions and rising oil demands by oil-producing countries, Japan is putting more money and political muscle into a worldwide search for oil fields to reduce its dependence on Middle East sources.

As Middle East Tensions Grow

oil comes from the Persian Gulf, in contrast to Western Europe, now 85 percent, and the United States, only 3 percent. At any one time, experts estimate, Japan has little more than a 45-day supply of oil on hand.

council estimates that oil needs will almost double by 1976 from 1 billion to 1.95 billion barrels yearly. Japanese sources supply 14 percent of oil needs now and foreign sources 86 percent.

Lack of Interest Rate Action Boosts British Pound Again

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The British government today reaffirmed its tight-money anti-inflation policy by maintaining the Bank of England's discount rate at 7 percent, he pound sterling immediately jumped ten points toward its ceiling against the U.S. dollar.

close until the following Monday, to allow time in which to switch over to decimalization.

One of the major worries of government oil planners is that the frustrating exploration results will lead Japanese companies to go into joint ventures with foreign capital or to abandon existing ventures.

NEWS AND NOTES

Japanese Profit Drop

The 171 major Japanese companies that closed their books in October, 1970, registered combined pre-tax profit of 87.4 billion yen (668 million), down 5.6 percent from the preceding six-month period, according to the tax administration agency.

United Cuts Orders

United Air Lines has reduced its purchase contracts for McDonnell-Douglas Corp. DC-10 jet aircraft and deferred the delivery schedule for the remaining Boeing-747s on order.

Ford to Visit Japan

Ford Motor Co. president Henry Ford II hopes to counter with Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato in March about his company's projected capital tie-up with Toyo Kogyo, the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry reports.

Eurodollar Borrowings

Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped \$38 million in the week ended Jan. 20, according to Federal Reserve Board figures.

French Auto Output

The French auto industry produced a record 2.75 million units last year, including 2.46 million private cars, up from 2.46 million and 2.17 million units respectively, in 1969, the manufacturers' association announces.

Russians Discover Oil

Soviet geologists have discovered an oil deposit in the western Urals, the official news agency Tass reports. The new find produces 160 tons of oil a day, the news agency added.

Wall Street Worries Follow Trading Volume's Expansion

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—The soaring volume of stock trading in recent weeks is prompting fears of a new paperwork crisis on Wall Street.

The year-end fall figure was well below the December, 1968, peak of \$4.1 billion, but presumably it has continued to increase in recent weeks because of the surge in trading.

GM Lost \$135 Million In Final Quarter of '70

DETROIT, Jan. 28.—General Motors Corp., showing the scars of its recent ten-week strike, widened the loss reported in the third quarter last year to a record \$135 million deficit in the final three months.

results, among the worst ever reported by a U.S. corporation, were computed on a fully accrued basis—which assumes that amounts owed for interest and taxes were paid. In most cases, these charges were not actually paid after the railroad filed last June 21 for reorganization under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Airline Issues Lead a Rally On Wall Street

Dow Index Gains 4.31, Volume Is Again Heavy

By Vartan G. Vartan NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Airline stocks, the Wall Street wallflowers of late 1970, blossomed into favor on the New York Stock Exchange today.

It had reported a \$77 million deficit in the third quarter. The two losses are the first reported by the nation's largest industrial complex since 1946—another strike year—and the biggest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—UAL Inc., parent company of United, the largest U.S. airline, today reported that it lost \$40.8 million, or \$2.33 a share, in 1970 and would omit the quarterly dividend for the second time in a row.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—Trustees of the Penn Central Transportation Co. reported today that the railroad operated at a loss of \$71.9 million in November and a loss of \$39.07 million during the first 11 months of 1970.

The company released no fourth-quarter profit figures, but a comparison with nine-month results indicates the line lost \$24.78 million in the last three months of 1970 alone—well over half the year's total.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT)—The year-end fall figure was well below the December, 1968, peak of \$4.1 billion, but presumably it has continued to increase in recent weeks because of the surge in trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, bouncing back from yesterday's 5.96 loss, was virtually unchanged at noon today and then took off to finish with a gain of 4.31 at 865.14.

Table with 2 columns: Company Name, Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share. Includes Allegheny Airlines, Allegheny Leduc, Amerace Ema, Ashland Oil, Delta Air Lines, Ebyl Corp., Fibreboard, Foremost-McKesson, Freeport Sulphur, Inland Steel.

Table with 2 columns: Company Name, Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share. Includes Interpace Corp., Libbey-Owens-Ford, Long Island Lighting, Middle South Utilities, Northeast Utilities, Northern States Power, Phillips Petroleum, Southern Pacific, Stauffer Chemical, Starting Drug, Union Pacific Corp., Valcan Materials, Walgreen, Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel.

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Rate Comparison

The British discount rate has been at 7 percent since April 15, 1969. In Western Europe, only Denmark has a higher level with 8 percent. The U.S. rate is 5 percent.

German Auto Group Cites Wage Threat

FRANKFURT, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—The West German automobile industry association warned today that further wage increases this year could endanger the long-term development of the industry and the jobs of workers.

Russia Spots Oil Potential

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—A team of Soviet geologists have published a study here indicating that there are vast untapped oil deposits off Japan, North Korea and the Soviet Union's Pacific coast, Tass news agency said today.

Living Costs Up 5.3% in France For All of 1970

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The cost of living in France rose 5.3 percent last year.

Italy Says Public Debt Now Totals \$52.8 Billion

ROME, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ)—Italy's public debt totals the equivalent of \$52.8 billion, government figures showed today. The indebtedness includes obligations of the central administration, agencies, municipalities and local authorities.

Output Outlook

FRANKFURT, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ)—West German motor vehicle production is expected to rise by barely 200,000 units in 1971, according to Mr. Diekmann, with current projections for a rise of 3 percent "at the most."

3 Feds Reduce Rates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—The Federal Reserve Board has approved discount rate cuts by the Federal Reserve Banks of Richmond, St. Louis and Kansas City to 5 percent from 5 1/4 percent effective tomorrow.

When you want to know about the next possible BIG UPSWINGS IN NEW YORK

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German Steelmaker Finds Woes in U.S.

By Peter H. Prugh GEORGETOWN, S.C. (AP-DJ)—Georgetown Steel Corp., controlled by Korf Industries and Handel GmbH of West Germany, is facing labor and pollution problems that may cause the parent company to reconsider its U.S. activities.

Labor, Pollution Complaints Multiply

town Steel to stop polluting by March 1 and the company has ordered pollution-abatement equipment which it hopes to have working by then.

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Advertisement for Dreyfus International Investment Fund, featuring a logo of a griffin and text describing the fund's objectives and management.

Advertisement for AFCA watch it go, featuring a logo of a watch and the text 'AFCA watch it go'.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices, high/low, and volume for various companies like Occidental Petroleum, Occidental Petroleum, Occidental Petroleum, etc.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table listing international bonds with columns for Dollar Bonds, Mid-day Indicated Prices, and various bond names like Aer Lingus, Amgen, etc.

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Large grid of bank names and their locations, including ALABAMA BANK OF KUWAIT S.A.K., ALGERIEN BANK NEDERLAND N.V., AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V., etc.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock market data including various stock prices, volume, and market indices. Includes sections for 'New York Stock Exchange Trading', 'U.S. Commodity Prices', 'European Markets', and 'Tokyo Exchange'.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. commodity prices for various goods like wheat, corn, and soybeans, listing prices and changes.

European Markets

Table of European market data, including Amsterdam, Brussels, London, and Zurich stock prices.

Table of Tokyo Exchange data, listing prices for various Japanese stocks.

Table of U.S. futures prices for commodities like oil, sugar, and cotton.

Table of international stock price indices, showing percentage changes for various regions.

Table of gold and silver prices, listing market rates and changes.

Table of Dow Jones averages and other market indices, including Standard & Poor's.

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Advertisement for 'NEW HIGH YIELD 18%' featuring a large graphic and text about high-yield investments.

Advertisement for 'People are making money speculating in stamps are you?' featuring a graphic of a stamp and promotional text.

Advertisement for 'Pfizer International' featuring a large graphic and text about international pharmaceutical services.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund performance data, including fund names, assets, and returns.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock market trading data, including stock symbols and prices.

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Table of Montreal stock market trading data, including stock symbols and prices.

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Table of American Stock Exchange Trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and exchange information.

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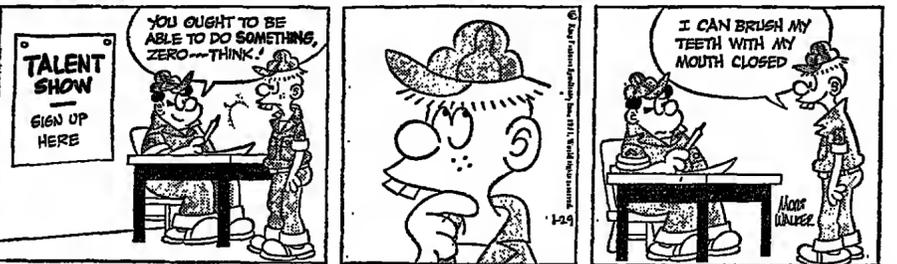
R. C.



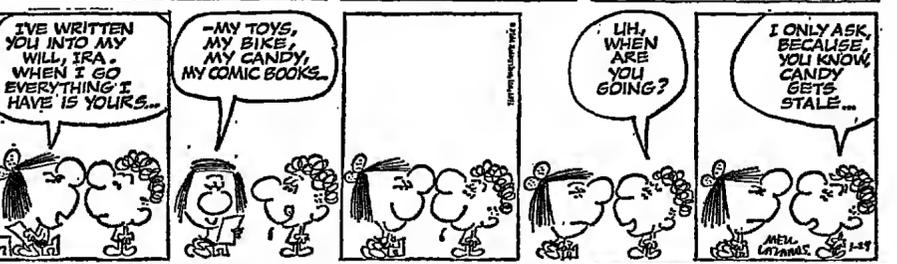
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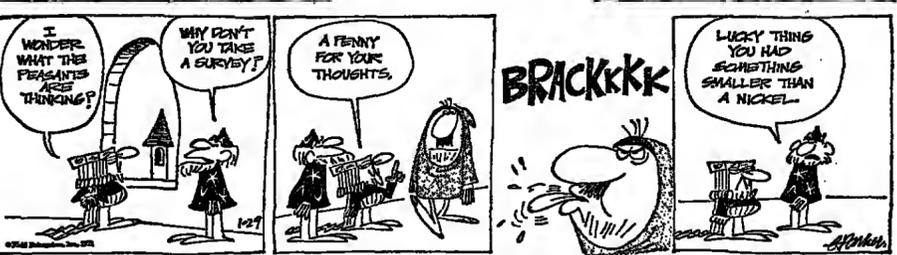
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R E X M O R G A N M. D.



P O G O



R I P K I R B Y



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The opening two-club bid was strong and artificial, and the three-club response was showing an idea that is popular in France...

entry before his J x x x holding in trumps stands revealed by two trump leads.

The declarer therefore gives East credit for brilliant defense and takes a first-round finesse against the spade jack, making the contract just the same.

Bridge hand diagram showing North, South, West, and East cards and play sequence.

Solution to Previous Puzzle grid with letters.

DENNIS THE MENACE



THE BLUE STREAK WAS MARGARET'S OL' CAT, AN' THE WHITE STREAK WAS GOOD OL' RUFF!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle grid with words KRIHE, YUINI, DEMIPE, TREBUT and a cartoon illustration.

Yesterday's Jumble: LOWLY WHOSE GARBLE BAMBOO. Answer: The boy's favorite bird - THE SWALLOW.

BOOKS

THE AMERICAN HEALTH EMPIRE

An Analysis of Power, Profits and Politics in American Medicine

A Health-PAC Book prepared by Barbara and John Ehrenreich. Random House. 279 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Edward Edelson

THE American Health Empire is yet another book about the state of American medicine—but don't stop reading there. This one is different. It is galvanizing, irritating, flawed and fascinating, and it presents an argument that has never been made in what can be called the standard book on the health care crisis.

The standard book has been written under a score of titles by a score of authors. The standard books' villains and heroes are unvarying. On one side, in the black hats, are the old-line doctors, whose spokesman is the American Medical Association and whose aim is to keep American medicine disorganized in the interests of personal profit. The men in the white hats are the medical liberals, working out of modern hospitals and university-based medical centers, eager to press medical research, hopeful about drastically different methods of financing medicine.

It is at this point, where the standard book ends, that "The American Health Empire" begins. Its authors are members of a group of young activists working out of a self-created think-tank called the Health Policy Advisory Center. They present the reader with an entirely new villain: the very medical liberal whom most authors present as the last great hope of American medicine.

Health-PAC dismisses the AMA briefly as a declining organization whose prestige and power are fading rapidly, chiefly interested in fighting a forlorn rear-guard action against the 20th century. (Just last year, for the first time, the AMA's membership fell below 50 percent of the nation's physician population. The AMA is now a minority group.)

Health-PAC follows the first rule of investigative reporting: Look where the money goes. It finds that the money is going chiefly to the large university-based "medical empires" that are run by medical liberals. These centers carry on most medical research, use most of the new medical technology, sponsor most of the community action medical programs.

Between 1980 and 1969, Health-PAC says, the amount of money spent on medical care in the United States doubled, but the quality of medical care for most Americans held even at best, while costs are rocketing beyond the reach of even the respectable middle class. The standard book explains the paradox of rising costs and lowered standards by the greed of individual doctors. Health-PAC blames it on institutionalized greed—the greed of the "medical empire."

These empires, Health-PAC argues, are not dedicated to medical care. Rather, they are dedicated to three goals: increasing institutional profits and individual salaries, feeding medical research that often has only a tenuous relationship to any real medical needs, and insuring its own perpetuation by controlling medical education.

Health-PAC goes on to set forth what can only be called an institutionalized plot against good health care. Most of the money that pays for health care comes from Blue Cross, Blue Shield, Medicare and Medicaid, the book says. But the hospitals that get this money control the organizations that give the money, through a system of interlocking directors. So the Blues' never question the size of hospital bills—which means that the hospitals can raise prices as much as they please—while the hospitals, in turn, are always ready to support requests for higher medical insurance rates. The medical instrument and drug companies, sensing profit opportunities, are in the conspiracy too.

The whole argument is stunning in its sweeping denunciation of every standard hope for better medical care. It is, in fact, just crazy enough to be true. Unfortunately, "The American Health Empire" has such serious flaws that its basic argument is impeded.

To start with, the volume is full of statistics, anecdotes and quotations supporting its case. Yet it lacks supporting references for any of these. These charges will be hotly contested. It is inexcusable to omit the documentation that would permit an objective evaluation by the reader.

Secondly, "The American Health Empire" is not really a book about the United States. It is a book about New York City. All of its detailed case histories are from New York, a situation justified by the authors on the grounds that New York traditionally is a step ahead of the rest of the nation in the field of medicine.

Third, the Health-PAC activists are so eager to make their case that they often forget common sense and internal consistency. Firing wildly in all directions may be great for the soul, but it is not good journalism.

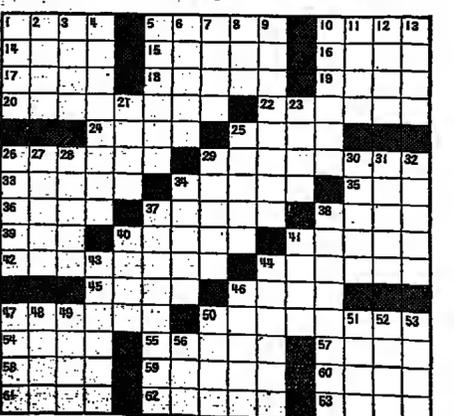
But after all the faults are ticked off, the basic value of "The American Health Empire" remains. Even if only half of its shots are on target—and that seems a reasonable estimate—it seems to come closer to the core of the health crisis than any other book yet published. Unreasonable and partisan as it is, it is required reading for anyone concerned with better health care.

Edward Edelson frequently writes about science and medicine for Book World, the literary supplement of The Washington Post, where this review first appeared.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.



Miss Drexel's Downhill Victory Is an Austrian Tourist Trap

By Bernard Kirsch
Herald Sports Editor

MOSCOVE, France, Jan. 28.—If the analysis of Austrian ski officials is correct, then skiing tourists will see again sharp marching into Austria, all because of the one-wish of Wiltrud Drexel and Annemarie Froelich today in the women's World Cup downhill at Pra-Loup, France.



EDGING UP—Wiltrud Drexel of Austria making her victorious run in the downhill today at Pra-Loup, France.

Miss Froelich is second with 98. Michelle Jacot of France retained her cup lead with a fourth-place finish today and has 127 points. Though the French were shut out of the first two spots, they still dominated the top ten. Jacqueline Rouvier finished third, Isabelle Mir 12th, Françoise Macchi 13th and Jocelyne Schellberger 14th.

The best U.S. finish was by Marilyn Cochran, of Richmond, Va. who was ninth with a 1:56.05 clocking, well behind Miss Drexel's 1:53.515 on the 2,580-meter course through 32 gates with a drop of 611 meters.

French women's coach Jean Béranger said he was "very happy for the Austrians. We are not looking for any excuses for losing."

The Austrians have had many occasions for making excuses this year. Losing to the French almost became second nature to them and the situation became desperate.

Final Stage at Monte Carlo

Andersson Holds Rally Lead After Two Special Sections

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Sweden's Ove Andersson in French Alpine Renault, clinging to his lead in the Monte Carlo rally tonight as both Frenchman Jean-Luc Thierier in another Alpine and Sweden's Bjorn Waldegaard in the lone remaining Porsche made determined bids to catch him on the final stage.

Andersson was 36 seconds ahead of Thierier, who held second place, 34 seconds ahead of Waldegaard, who had started the final stage in fourth.

Sports Shorts

wo light-heavyweight matches were signed for next month. Bob Foster defending his title against Hal (TNT) will in Houston on Feb. 16 and Tony Dupree meeting Vincente in Caracas, Venezuela, on 27 for the vacant World Boxing Association title. Foster was stripped of the title recently by the WBA for refusing to defend the crown against Dupree, the No. 1 contender, in a suitable length of time, but he is generally recognized as the best light-heavyweight in the world.

The tickets not sold by mail for the Muhammad Ali-Joe Frazier heavyweight title bout sold out at Madison Square Garden Monday morning in two hours.

enough for the Austrian Ski Federation to call an emergency meeting last week to find out what could be done to improve the team. According to the analysts, winning skiers supposedly influence tourists into taking Austrian ski holidays and some of those tourists would purchase Austrian equipment.

Winning, however, may be as much a hindrance as a help to solving the Austrian problem. The difficulty is that ski equipment manufacturers have tried, and according to analysts, with too much success, to influence the running of the team. Five or six ski manufacturers supply the team and each "knows best."

Hopplacher said: "If we win now, it would be good for morale—but it will also be harder to get the point through."

Hopplacher's point is that there should be one chief—Hopplacher. He has told the Austrian federation he would quit if his "demands" are not met.

The Austrian women will try to follow up their strong showing in tomorrow's special slalom at St. Gervais. Today's event in Pra-Loup had been scheduled for St. Gervais, but a lack of snow caused the switch.

'Girls Will Be Girls'

Miss Froelich may shock some of the Austrian ski outfitters tomorrow. Today Miss Froelich, 16, used the French uniform of Miss Miroulet for the change. When Hopplacher was asked if he knew why Miss Froelich put on a new outfit, he said, "You know, girls will be girls." The representatives of the ski equipment companies did not go to Pra-Loup today.

By the time the women start racing, at 1:30 p.m. tomorrow, the men will have held their first event of the season, Grand Prix—World Cup downhill. After today's training, most of the coaches said weather conditions could scramble the form.

Snow Forecast

There is a thick layer of snow on the downhill course—as there was today in Pra-Loup—and the forecast is for more snow tonight and in the morning. That would change the terrain of the course and according to Hopplacher, would also be to the advantage of the late starters, who would have the loose snow on the course swept away by the top-ranked skiers who get early starting positions.

Today, Karl Schranz and Karl Cordin, both of Austria, had at least 30 skiers finish with better times. Among the better clockings were those of Mike Lafferty of the United States and Bernhard Russi, of Switzerland.

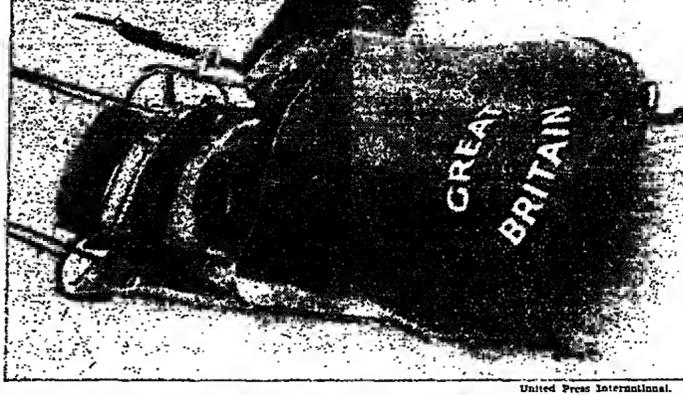
Hopplacher, who thinks that David Zwilling's leading position tomorrow may have the best chance to boost Austria's tourist business some more.

WORLD CUP LEADERS

1. Michel Jacot, France 127
2. Anne-Marie Froelich, Austria 98
3. Françoise Macchi, France 87
4. Jacqueline Rouvier, France 76
5. Jocelyne Schellberger, France 75
6. Gertrud Gabl, Austria 57
7. Betty Clifton, Canada 56
8. Françoise Stener, France 55
9. Bernie Rafter, Austria 41

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria 1:53.515
2. Michelle Jacot, France 1:56.05
3. Françoise Macchi, France 1:56.95
4. Jacqueline Rouvier, France 1:57.37
5. Jocelyne Schellberger, France 1:58.12
6. Gertrud Gabl, Austria 1:57.04
7. Betty Clifton, Canada 1:58.07
8. Françoise Stener, France 1:58.04
9. Bernie Rafter, Austria 1:58.04



Prince Michael of Kent being bounced against the wall of bobsled course as his bob careens out of control at 4-man championship trials in Cervinia, Italy.

Prince Michael of Kent Hurt in Spill At World 4-Man Bobsled Trials

CERVINIA, Italy, Jan. 28 (AP).—Britain's Prince Michael of Kent, 28-year-old cousin of Queen Elizabeth II, suffered bad face cuts and severe bruises when he was dragged some 300 meters after his sled overturned during trials for the world four-man bobsled championship today.

The prince was trapped inside the sled, caught by his boots, and was battered against the rock-hard track walls. The sled careened along the track with the prince hanging halfway out of the sled, his back and head bouncing on the ice.

The prince was brought to his feet with blood streaming from his face. He was saved by his helmet, which protected his head as it repeatedly struck the icy wall.

Dozen Stitches

He received a dozen stitches under his chin, a couple on his nose, and his face was fully bandaged at the Cervinia medical center. His crew members escaped nearly unhurt as they were thrown clear of the sled.

It was the 25th accident on the 1,540-meter Blue Lake Course in 12 days of bobsled competition. A Spanish bobsleeder, Luis Lopez Solanes, was killed when his sled hit a tree last week.

Doctors at the nearby Aosta Hospital, where the prince was taken by helicopter, said he would be hospitalized for a few days. They said he suffered brain concussion or fractures.

There were two other accidents today, to an American and a Romanian sled, and both knocked one man out of competition. U.S. brakeman Wade Whitney, from Keene Valley, N.Y., badly bruised his left elbow as it hit the track wall for the third straight day.

Bruses and Cuts

Brakeman Dimitri Focseban of Romania fell out of the sled, driven by Ion Panburu on the final straightaway and suffered head bruises and cuts.

After the first heat of trials was completed today, the international jury suspended the runs to give the organizers time to prepare the track for the competition on Saturday and Sunday. The organizers said cracks had developed on the track and they had not been able

to keep it in perfect shape in the past three days because of snowstorms.

In today's heat, the Italians continued their domination with the Italy One bob of Oscar D'Andrea recording the best time in 1 minute 10.25 seconds. The Switzerland Two sled of René Stadler was clocked in 1:10.54, edging Italy's No. 2 bob for second, Wolfgang Zimmerer of West Germany, 1969 world champion, drove his bob to eighth place. The top U.S. bob of Harry Petersen of Pottersville, N.Y., was 17th and U.S. Two, 10.25 seconds. The Switzerland Two sled of René Stadler was clocked in 1:10.54, edging Italy's No. 2 bob for second, Wolfgang Zimmerer of West Germany, 1969 world champion, drove his bob to eighth place. The top U.S. bob of Harry Petersen of Pottersville, N.Y., was 17th and U.S. Two, 10.25 seconds. The Switzerland Two sled of René Stadler was clocked in 1:10.54, edging Italy's No. 2 bob for second, Wolfgang Zimmerer of West Germany, 1969 world champion, drove his bob to eighth place. 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